

Table 17. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Kansas, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness ³												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	90.7	1.7	7.6	1.6	6.1	10.0	3.8	2.6	13.3	13.2	17.6	6.0	8.3	10.4
Gender:														
Male	106.3	2.4	8.6	1.3	9.0	15.9	1.1	.3	15.2	15.0	14.8	9.2	11.5	10.7
Female	67.2	.7	5.9	2.0	1.9	1.2	8.0	6.2	10.6	10.6	22.1	1.3	3.3	9.4
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	108.4	--	6.1	--	7.3	--	--	--	55.4	55.4	9.2	--	--	10.4
20 - 24	78.4	--	7.7	4.9	3.5	16.0	4.0	1.8	5.1	5.1	8.2	16.4	3.2	5.4
25 - 34	80.1	1.4	5.9	1.1	7.5	10.9	3.9	3.1	17.1	16.7	6.4	3.8	7.6	14.3
35 - 44	89.2	2.6	7.4	1.1	3.9	13.5	4.9	3.9	13.9	13.9	13.2	14.5	7.5	5.9
45 - 54	94.6	1.6	9.6	.8	12.3	10.1	3.0	2.5	11.2	11.2	14.6	1.7	10.8	16.9
55 - 64	94.1	1.8	7.4	--	2.1	5.0	4.1	2.0	9.2	9.2	30.6	1.5	12.0	5.5
65 and over	144.1	--	8.2	4.6	--	--	--	--	4.7	4.7	94.0	--	5.5	--
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	53.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.8	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	53.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3	4.3	3.6	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	42.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.7	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	72.2	--	--	--	--	--	24.8	--	--	--	--	--	22.1	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	99.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37.8	37.8	34.5	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	33.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	40.1	--	--	--	--	--	15.3	13.0	5.5	5.5	9.8	--	--	3.9
Healthcare support occupations	105.8	--	--	--	--	--	59.6	56.9	11.0	11.0	21.1	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	76.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48.1	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	53.2	--	10.4	--	4.8	--	--	--	6.6	6.6	15.0	4.6	--	8.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	309.1	13.8	15.3	9.3	8.3	--	--	--	33.5	33.5	13.7	94.8	--	101.8
Personal care and service occupations	65.2	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	--	--	--	45.6	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	34.9	--	8.2	4.5	--	--	--	--	3.5	3.5	8.5	1.6	4.5	1.4
Office and administrative support occupations	37.8	--	5.8	--	--	1.4	--	--	4.7	4.7	19.5	--	1.8	1.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	78.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.6	16.6	--	--	--	41.0
Construction and extraction occupations	220.0	--	4.0	--	8.4	53.6	--	--	38.6	38.6	36.2	24.5	7.3	22.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	215.3	7.0	13.4	--	37.3	24.7	--	--	45.0	44.7	24.8	12.7	30.4	17.3
Production occupations	123.8	3.5	9.9	--	15.0	23.0	1.5	--	26.1	25.3	12.7	8.7	3.5	15.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	187.3	--	24.7	2.4	15.5	20.4	--	--	23.1	23.1	25.0	3.7	49.0	21.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2015